



RIGHT MUST RULE!

In the Fight for Municipal Reform the Eagle Shows Its Strength.

Old-Man-Not-Afraid-of-His-Whiskers Receives a Severe Set-Back.

A Grand Jury Drawn by a Democratic County Board Censures Him.

While It Indicts Eleven of the Leading Gamblers.

Hankins, Condon, and Others in the Toils.

Because Law and Order Must Be Supreme.

The Regular Grand Jury Does Its Duty Most Nobly.

It Ridicules the Mayor and the Chief of Police.

And Believing the Eagle, Makes a Ringing Report.

The City Council Again Takes a Hand in the Fight by Passing Resolutions.

But the Battle Has Only Commenced and Decent People Are on Top.

The battle which THE EAGLE has been waging for months against wide-open gambling in Chicago is bearing good fruit. The regular Grand Jury for the January term delighted all good citizens by the work which it performed. Much, however, still remains to be done, and there is a great deal for another Grand Jury to do. The January jury went at the subject in good earnest, however, as its report shows.

The report of the Grand Jury reads as follows:

GRAND JURY ROOM, CHICAGO, Feb. 1. The Honorable Criminal Court of Cook County: The January Grand Jury begs to present in closing its labors for the term that 307 cases were considered, of which 141 were returned as true bills, 144 ignored, and 22 passed to the next Grand Jury.

Visits were paid to the Insane Asylum, the Poorhouse, the County Hospital, and the County Jail. They all appeared to be in an excellent sanitary condition and under good management. The Insane Asylum and Poorhouse are both crowded to excess, and provision should be made at the earliest date for more room. The food at the County Jail was found wholesome, well cooked, and plentiful.

The Grand Jury returned a number of indictments against persons charged with keeping common gaming-houses, and would doubtless have returned more had there been more evidence. There appeared to be no question from the beginning as to the existence of gambling in Chicago. It required little evidence to prove this, and the attitude of the jury was given to en-

deavoring to connect persons with the criminal responsibility. Buildings may not be indicted, but keepers can be. This offense must be proven as any other, and in the nature of things a Grand Jury cannot resolve itself into a body of detectives and itself provide for evidence. It must depend on outside assistance for that. The Mayor of Chicago and Chief of Police both readily agreed to give help, but none was forthcoming. Their good promises amounted to nothing. The work of the Grand Jury in indicting the gamblers was done independently of the city administration. It is to be hoped that it will lend a more hearty assistance when the cases come up for trial. The volume of evidence promised and partly supplied by an independent organization was weak and ineffective. Some young boys testified to what the Grand Jury already knew of the location of gambling-houses, but nothing as to the keepers. The Grand Jury concludes that in its opinion gambling would instantly and entirely stop in Chicago if the city administration so desired it, and that the best efforts of a Grand Jury in this direction can only be partial and incomplete. Respectfully,

JAMES D. TYLER,

Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Besides the men against whom indictments were found the grand jury heard charges against the following, but deemed the evidence insufficient to warrant a conviction and therefore returned "No bill": Thomas Hynes, Melvin Fitch, Thomas Brewer, Johnson, William Wagnan, Wesley Schimmel, Patrick King, and Cy Jaynes.

Mayor Cregier was asked what he had to say about the report of the grand jury. "I have no comment to make," he replied quietly. "I was before them and gave all the information I had and told them that whatever they wanted from the administration would be furnished. I heard nothing further from them."

When the Grand Jury assembled for its final session Saturday morning it was found that the only absentees were Messrs. McNichols, Coombs, and Gallagher. There was, however, nothing more to do but wait until the Assistant State's Attorney could complete the voluminous indictments which he had been instructed to draw up on Friday. An adjournment was taken till noon, and Judge Waterman was informed that at that hour the Grand Jury would be ready with its report.

Shortly before 1 o'clock Foreman Tyler appeared in court, followed by his fellow-jurors. He carried a big bundle of papers, which he handed to Clerk Lee, and in reply to Judge Waterman said these were the indictments found by the Grand Jury, and that they had now completed their labors. Whereupon they were discharged. In all there were eleven indictments. The indictment against Hankins and Romayne is a bulky affair. In the case of the first named two previous convictions have to be recorded at every mention of the offense charged, and this complicates the legal verbiage of the indictment to a great length. Romayne has also been convicted once already, and in his case, and in that

of Andrew J. Scott, the form of indictment is consequently lengthy. The persons indicted and the amount of bail fixed are as follows:

Geo. Hankins (two previous convictions) \$5,000
Harry Romayne (one previous conviction) 5,000
A. J. Scott (one previous conviction) 5,000
A. J. Scott (second indictment) 500
Charles Weatherstone 1,000
John Condon 1,000
Samuel Dahl 1,000
Larry King 1,000
Fred Foss 1,000
Harry Bassett 1,000
J. Jordan 1,000
McCauley 1,000

One would suppose, in the face of such a report from the Grand Jury of the county, that gambling would cease. But it has not ceased. On the contrary, the dens are running as wide open as ever. This was why Alderman Pond, that indomitable city father who has had the nerve to tackle this question boldly, introduced the following resolutions into the City Council last Monday night:

WHEREAS, An order passed this Council Dec. 30, 1889, ordering the General Superintendent of Police to enforce the ordinances against public gambling in the city of Chicago;

WHEREAS, Said order has been utterly disregarded and public gambling is being carried on, as in the past, without official interruption; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police be and they are hereby ordered to report to this Council at its next regular meeting why this order has not been carried out and the laws and ordinances against public gambling enforced;

Ald. Whelan at once moved to refer to the Committee on Police, whereupon Pond moved a suspension of the rules. This was carried by a vote of 45 to 14, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Vierling, Summerfield, Gorton, Hepburn, Madden, O'Brien, Love, Dvorak, Bidwell, Wallner, Pond, Kent, Campbell, Mills, Landon, Lyke, Weinhardt, Jackson, Bowler, Ryan, Kowalski, Horn, Walcott, Horn, Horner, Harris, Hage, Long, Ernst, Muelhoefer, O'Brien, McCormick, Tiedemann, Dunham, Chapman, Keok, Fonda, Conway, Kelly, Kenny, Pauley, Noble, Kerr, Kinney, Chasey, O'Neill—45.
Nays—Whelan, Burke, Gixth, Murphy, Bunker, Cullerton, McEnery, Young, Powers, McGillen, Haynes, Weber, Lucas, Gahan, Noonan—14.

WHAT THE ALDERMEN SAID.

The rules being suspended, the floodgates of oratory broke loose.

Ald. Whelan declared that the resolution was introduced for purposes of humbug. He understood that Ald. Pond had a personal grievance because one of his friends among the gamblers had been indicted. The resolution was in bad taste coming from a man who had solicited the support of the gambling fraternity in Chicago. He referred to M. C. McDonald.

Alderman Pond replied in vigorous tones. He said the statements made by Alderman Whelan were false in every particular. He had no friend in the gambling business. He had never solicited Mike McDonald's vote. He knew that gambling was carried on by the report of the Grand Jury and the statements of the public press. He represented intelligent and honest people, who wanted gambling sup-

pressed. He did not, as the previous speaker did, represent the shams of the First Ward.

Alderman Lyke thought the resolutions were "a crack at the administration." As a Republican he did not countenance that kind of business.

Alderman Pond—"Alderman Lyke, how long have you been a Republican?" Lyke did not answer.

Alderman Cullerton said the resolution was intended for partisan purposes. But he had an amendment. He wanted the resolution to cover private as well as public gambling.

MCGILLEN TO THE RESCUE.

Alderman McGillen defended the administration against the insinuation of the resolution. He eulogized the administration as "clean and dear to the hearts of the people."

The Mayor was moved to a speech by this eulogy. He challenged the truth of the statement that the previous order of the Council had been disregarded. He wished to defend the new Chief of Police from this imputation. He further said that it was not the intention of the Mayor or the Chief of Police to disregard the order.

After this surrender on the part of Cregier an amendment by McGillen, striking out the words in the resolution declaring that the order of the Council had been disregarded, was adopted, 51 to 5.

Alderman Harris next came to the rescue of his "Hizzoner," and on his motion the reference to the Mayor was stricken out. The resolution thus amended was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Vierling, Gorton, Summerfield, Hepburn, Madden, O'Brien, Cullerton, Bidwell, Wallner, Pond, Kent, Campbell, Mills, Landon, Lyke, Weinhardt, Jackson, Bowler, Ryan, Kowalski, Horn, Young, Horner, Harris, McCann, Hage, Long, Ernst, Burke, Muelhoefer, O'Brien, McCormick, Tiedemann, Dunham, Chapman, Keok, Weber, Fonda, Conway, Kelly, Gahan, Kenney, Pauley, Noble, McNight, Kerr, Kinney, Jockisch, Gorman, Chasey, O'Neill—52.
Nays—Whelan, Ochsen, Burke, Love, Murphy, Dvorak, Bunker, McEnery, Powers, McGillen, Haynes, Lucas, Noonan—13.

"As the resolution declares that the order has not been carried out," said Alderman Pond, "I don't see how Alderman McGillen's amendment affects the original. The adoption of the resolution as amended is a victory enough for one night."

HANKINS' HELL-HOLE.

What It Costs His Victims in a Year.

Hankins employs eighty-two men in his gambling house, and their services cost him—or rather the players against the game—as follows:

Four floor managers at \$50 per week \$200
Eighteen dealers and lookouts at \$25 per week 450
Eight basement dealers at \$25 per week 200
Twenty roulette croupiers at \$25 per week 500
Three doorkeepers at \$25 per week 75
Twenty "pluggers" at \$10 per week 200
Six porters at \$15 per week 90
One "bookie" 10
Eight "waiters" at \$10 per week 80
Two police spies at \$25 per week 50
Indiscreet gas etc. 10

Total cost of running house per week, \$1,525

Large as this sum is it is but part of the expense which Hankins willingly stands for the privilege of running. Large sums are daily given back to his distressed victims—not through sympathy, but to stop proceedings in police courts. His police court spies are engaged to "fix" the wives or relatives of some victimized players who seek the aid of the law to have their money returned. A man who, under Harrison's administration, was close to Hankins, estimates that the expenses of the establishment are not less than \$5,000 per week, or \$260,000 per year. The gross earnings of the house are estimated at \$650,000 per year, leaving a net profit of \$390,000 per year. This enormous sum comes from the pockets of the poor clerks and poorer laborers. Boys are admitted to the house without question, and their meager salaries (and doubtless some of their employers' money) fall into the already well-filled coffers of Hankins and his partners. The "suckers" are betting against a game that enriches the proprietors at the rate of over \$1,000 per day.

The EAGLE has published the figures relating to Hankins' earnings before. It cannot publish them too often. They are full of awful facts.

There are 1,250,000 people in Chicago who are taxed to support an expensive city government and a costly police force.

Are they taxed that the laws shall be not enforced and that gamblers shall rule?

Are they taxed in order that their taxmasters shall sit idly by while a trust of blacklegs robs their small businesses of \$500,000 a month, or \$6,000,000 a year?

HERE IS THE LAW.

Let the People Read the Law Which Cregier Declines to Enforce.

Citizens of Chicago! Cut out this extract from the laws of Illinois. Paste it in your scrap book. Mark it as a law which the present Mayor of Chicago refuses and neglects to enforce. Remember that it was passed by the Legislature of Illinois to protect the people of the State against robbery on the part of gambling thieves and scheming card sharps.

Remember that this is not enforced. Remember that all of the gambling houses are open.

Remember that the gamblers' trust is relieving the poor workingmen, minors, fathers, husbands, and boys of \$200,000 a month.

Thus remembering, do not lose sight of the fact that D. C. Cregier, also known as Old-Man-Not-Afraid-of-His-Whiskers, is the Mayor who refuses to enforce it.

Here is your law:

"SECTION 127. Whoever keeps a common gaming house, or in any building, booth, yard, garden, boat or float, by him or his agent used and occupied, procures or permits any persons to frequent, or to come together to play for money or other valuable thing, at any game, or keeps or suffers to be kept any tables or other apparatus for the purpose of playing at any game or sport, for money or any other valuable thing, or knowingly rents any such place for such purposes, shall, upon conviction for the first offense, be fined not less than \$100, and for the second offense be fined not less than \$500, and be confined in the county jail not less than six months, and for the third offense shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two years nor more than five years."

NOW FOR THE REST

There Are Too Many Un-indicted Gamblers in Chicago.

Every Game Is Running Wide-Open, as Usual, Without Interference.

The Rest of the Gang, Including Kirk Gunn and Cy Jaynes.

Should Be Indicted and Put on Trial with Hankins and His Pals.

The City Administration Should Be Made to Suppress the Evil.

A Special Grand Jury Should Be Called for the Purpose of Considering It.

The only reflection upon the late Grand Jury is the fact that Kirk Gunn, Cy Jaynes and other culpable boss gamblers escaped indictment. There is plenty of time to round them all up yet.

MAKE THE OWNERS PAY.

People Who Rent Property to Gamblers Liable for Every Cent Lost on the Premises.

The Revised Statutes provide an easy way for the recovery of money lost in gambling houses. Here is the law on the subject. Let every citizen read it carefully:

"SECTION 133. If any person shall rent or lease to another any building or premises to be used, in whole or in part, as a common gaming house or place for persons to come together to play for money or other valuable thing, or bet upon any game of chance, or shall knowingly permit the same to be so used or occupied, such building or premises so used or occupied shall be held liable for, and may be sold to pay, any judgment that may be recovered under the preceding section. Proceedings may be had to subject the same to the payment of any such judgment recovered which remains unpaid, or any part thereof, either before or after execution shall issue against the property of the person against whom such judgment shall have been recovered; and when execution shall issue against the property so leased or rented, the officer shall proceed to satisfy said execution out of the building or premises so leased or occupied as aforesaid: Provided, that if such building or premises belong to a minor or other person under guardianship, the guardian or conservator of such person, and his real and personal property, shall be held liable instead of such ward, and his property shall be subject to all the provisions of this section relating to the collection of said judgment."

MR. WILKIE'S LIST.

The Tribune published the following interesting list of owners of gambling-house property, compiled by its city editor, Mr. John E. Wilkie.

No. 115 Clark street, owned by David A. Kohn, leased by Charles Hargis.

No. 122 and 124 Clark street, owned by James Todd, leased by the Philip Best Brewing Company.

No. 134 Clark street, owned by Louis Shreve of Louisville, Ky.; name of lessees not given.

No. 176 Clark street, owned by Jared Basch.

No. 178 Clark street, owned by the heirs of G. Q. Armstrong; household and building held by Godfrey and Bertha Seydacker.

No. 131 Dearborn street, owned by the estate of John Jones.